

## Social Influence

1. Define conformity.
2. Explain the link between group size and conformity?
3. Explain how anonymity affects conformity?
4. Explain how the difficulty of the task affects conformity?
5. Define what is meant by the personality trait 'Locus of Control'
6. Explain why people with an internal locus of control are more likely to conform?
7. Outline the procedure and findings of Asch's original experiment?
8. Explain how Asch varied his experiment to test group size, anonymity and task difficulty?
9. Explain the procedure and findings of Milgram's original experiment?
10. Explain the 4 things in Milgram's 'agency theory'?
11. Explain what someone with an authoritarian personality is like?
12. Explain how someone develops an authoritarian personality?
13. Describe how you measure whether someone has an authoritarian personality?
14. Define the term 'prosocial behaviour'?
15. Explain what is meant by 'bystander intervention'?
16. Outline the procedure and findings of Piliavin's subway experiment?
17. Explain how the presence of others affects helping behaviour?
18. Explain what we mean by the 'cost of helping'?
19. Explain the link between similarity to victim and whether we help or not?
20. Explain what is meant by 'expertise' and how it affects whether we help or not?
21. Define the term 'collective behaviour'?
22. Explain what social loafing is?
23. Explain what we can do to stop social loafing?
24. Explain what deindividuation is?
25. Suggest how we can stop deindividuation happening?
26. Explain what the difference is between an individualist and a collectivist culture?
27. Explain what Locus of Control has got to do with crowd behaviour?
28. Explain what morality is and what it has got to do with crowd behaviour?

## Development

1. Can you explain how the brain develops in the womb?
2. Can you name four structures of the brain?
3. Can you explain the role each structure plays in the brain?
4. Can you name the four lobes of the cortex?
5. Can you explain the difference between nature and nurture?
6. Can you explain Piaget's theory of how our intelligence develops?
7. Can you explain the terms assimilation and accommodation?
8. Can you name Piaget's four stages of development?
9. Can you explain how education has changed because of these stages?
10. Can you define egocentricity?
11. Can you explain how conservation develops?
12. Can you explain McGarrigle and Donaldson's naughty teddy study?
13. Can you explain Hughes' policeman doll study?
14. Can you explain the difference between growth mindset and fixed mindset?
15. Can you explain how praise affects learning?
16. Can you explain how self-efficacy affects learning?
17. Can you explain the different types of learning styles?
18. Can you describe Willingham's learning theory?
19. Can you explain why Willingham criticises learning styles?

## Psychological Problems

1. Describe two characteristics of mental health?
2. Explain, with an example, what is meant by cultural variations in beliefs about mental health?
3. Explain why modern living may involve increased challenge?
4. Explain what is meant by social stigma in the context of mental health?
5. Explain any two ways mental health problems may affect individuals?
6. Explain any two ways mental health problems may affect society?
  
7. Outline the difference between unipolar depression and bipolar depression?
8. Explain why unipolar depression and sadness are different?
9. State what the ICD is and what it is used for?
10. List the main symptoms of unipolar depression?
11. Explain one biological explanation for depression?
12. Explain one psychological explanation for depression?
13. Explain what psychologists mean by 'attributions'?
14. Explain how antidepressant medications work?
15. Explain how CBT works?
16. Describe Wiles' study into the effectiveness of CBT?
  
17. List the main symptoms of dependence syndrome?
18. Explain when a dependency becomes an addiction?
19. Outline a biological explanation for addiction?
20. Describe Kaij's twin study?
21. Outline two ways in which peer influence may cause addiction?
22. Explain how aversion therapy works?
23. Explain what is meant by a 'self-management programme'?
24. Explain the difference between a reductionist and a holistic perspective?

## Perception

- 1.** Explain the difference between sensation and perception.
- 2.** Look at a photo and explain how you can use height in plane, relative size, occlusion and linear perspective to work out which objects are near and which are further away.
- 3.** Explain how your brain can use retinal disparity and convergence to work out which objects are near and which are further away.
- 4.** Explain how and when we use motion parallax.
- 5.** Explain the difference between binocular and monocular depth cues
- 6.** Explain Gibson's direct theory of perception
- 7.** Evaluate Gibson's direct theory using the visual cliff experiment
- 8.** Explain Gregory's constructivist theory of perception
- 9.** Evaluate Gregory's constructivist theory using Hudson's experiment
- 10.** Recognise and name 6 visual illusions; the Ponzo, Muller Lyer, Rubin's vase, Ames Room, Kanizsa triangle and the Necker cube,
- 11.** Match the following explanations to the correct visual illusion; misinterpreted visual cues, ambiguity, fiction.
- 12.** Explain what is meant by perceptual set
- 13.** List the 4 factors which affect perception
- 14.** Explain the procedure and findings of the Gilchrist & Nesberg study
- 15.** Explain the procedure and findings of the Bruner & Minturn study

## Memory

1. Define encoding, including the different types?
2. Define storage?
3. Define retrieval, including the different types?
4. State 3 facts about procedural memory?
5. State 3 facts about episodic memory?
6. State 3 facts about semantic memory?
7. Explain some evidence that there are 3 types of LTM?
8. Explain why the evidence that there are 3 types of LTM is weak?
  
9. Draw the multistore model diagram?
10. Explain how information flows through memory according to the multistore model?
11. Outline the encoding, storage and duration of sensory memory?
12. Outline the encoding, storage and duration of short term memory?
13. Outline the encoding, storage and duration of sensory long term?
14. Explain some evidence that there are different stores in memory?
15. Explain why the evidence that there are different stores in memory is weak?
16. Outline the procedure of Murdock's serial position curve study?
17. Outline the findings of Murdock's serial position curve study?
18. State the conclusions of Murdock's serial position curve study?
19. Explain a strength of Murdock's serial position curve study?
20. Explain a weakness of Murdock's serial position curve study?
  
21. Outline the procedure of Bartlett's "War of the Ghosts" study?
22. Outline the findings of Bartlett's "War of the Ghosts" study?
23. Outline the conclusion of Bartlett's "War of the Ghosts" study?
24. Outline reconstructive memory theory?
25. Explain some evidence that shows memories are reconstructed?
26. Explain why the evidence that memories are reconstructed is weak?
  
27. Outline how interference may affect the accuracy of memory?
28. Explain some evidence that interference may affect the accuracy of memory?
29. Explain a weakness of the evidence that interference affects the accuracy of memory?
30. Outline how context may affect the accuracy of memory?
31. Explain some evidence that context may affect the accuracy of memory?
32. Explain a weakness of the evidence that context affects the accuracy of memory?
33. Outline how false memory may affect the accuracy of memory?
34. Explain some evidence that false memory may affect the accuracy of memory?
35. Explain a weakness of the evidence that false memory affects the accuracy of memory?

## Brain

1. Name the 6 divisions of the nervous system, and outline the function of each?
2. Outline what is meant by the “fight or flight” response?
3. Outline the changes in the body involved in “fight or flight” in 4 stages?
4. Outline the 4 stages involved in emotion according to the James-Lange theory?
5. Explain a strength and a weakness of the James-Lange theory of emotion?
  
6. Name the 4 lobes of the brain and outline the function of each?
7. Outline the function of the cerebellum?
8. Define “localisation”?
9. Outline the functions of the motor, somatosensory, visual and auditory cortex?
10. Outline the functions of Wernicke’s and Broca’s area
11. Outline the aims and method of Penfield’s study of the interpretive cortex
12. Outline the results of Penfield’s study of the interpretive cortex, including the 2 different responses when the temporal lobe was stimulated?
13. Outline the conclusions of Penfield’s study of the interpretive cortex?
14. Explain a strength and a weakness of Penfield’s study of the interpretive cortex?
  
15. Draw and label a neuron
16. Explain what the following parts of a neuron do: Dendrite; cell body; axon; myelin sheath; nodes of ranvier; axon terminal
17. Name the 3 types of neuron and the role of each
18. Draw and label the synapse
19. Outline the process of synaptic transmission
20. Explain the difference between ‘excitatory’ and ‘inhibitory’ neurotransmitters
21. Explain what is meant by summation?
22. Outline Hebb’s theory of neuronal growth
23. Explain a strength and a weakness of Hebb’s theory of neuronal growth
  
24. Define what is meant by “cognitive neuroscience”
25. Give an example of how the structure and function of the brain relates to cognition
26. Define what is meant by “neurological damage”
27. Outline how neurological damage might affect motor abilities and behaviour
28. Name 3 different brain scanning techniques and outline how each one works
29. Compare the strengths and weaknesses of the 3 types of brain scanning technique
30. Outline the aim and method of Tulving’s “gold” memory study
31. Outline the results and conclusions of Tulving’s “gold” memory study
32. Explain a strength and a weakness of Tulving’s “gold” memory study